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NEW SERIES—VOL.

State Librarian

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWELL, of Maine.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The third day of the great Democratic Convention at Chicago, came to an end at 12:34 Thursday night.

The free silver platform was adopted yesterday evening by a vote of 626 to 303 more than a two thirds majority.

Grand speeches for and against its adoption were made by famous men from all over the United States, but it was for William J. Bryan, to raise such enthusiasm as was never seen in any convention before. Major Hale telegraphing to the OBSERVER from Chicago, says: "William J. Bryan, the handsome young statesman from Nebraska, has just finished the greatest speech ever made in any convention. The delegates, gold as well as silver and the spectators went wild with enthusiasm. It had a magical effect upon the audience such as is impossible to describe. The 12,000 spectators, mostly gold bugs seemed to forget their creed and shouted wildly for Bryan and silver. Bryan will probably be the nominee."

After the platform was adopted the putting in nomination of candidates commenced.

The New York delegation has decided to stay in the convention but not to vote, and has appointed a committee of six to visit the other gold delegates and urge on them the same action.

It was decided that nominating speeches should be confined to twenty minutes.

Bland's nomination was seconded by Shermerger, of Kansas, and Williams, of Illinois.

Klutz, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Bryan, also Williams, of Massachusetts, and Kenan, of Louisiana.

Illinois had no candidate to present, and Turpie, of Indiana, took the platform and presented Matthews, of Indiana.

Trippett, of California, seconded Matthews' nomination.

A. B. Smith, of Minnesota, seconded Boies' nomination.

Rhea, of Kentucky, took the platform and presented Blackburn for nomination and was seconded by Fyte, of California.

Massachusetts refused to present a candidate.

When New Jersey was called a delegate arose and said: "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on this platform in the convention."

Col. Patrick, of Ohio, took the platform to nominate McLean.

Utah endorsed Bland and Washington seconded Bland's nomination.

Wisconsin was called, and responded that it could not name any one to stand on the platform of the convention; but Dockery, of Wisconsin took the platform, saying that Wisconsin in November would cast her vote for the nominee, and endorsed Bryan.

At 12:34 a. m., the call of States for nominations having been completed, the convention on motion adjourned and took a recess until 10 a. m. Friday.

A press despatch describes the seen at the conclusion of Bryan's speech as follows:

Then ensued perhaps the most extraordinary scene of this extraordinary convention. As if by the magic touch of a wand, delegation after delegation rose in solid phalanx and gave vent to the most enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the Nebraskan orator. Everybody stood up, even the Eastern men, who at first were disposed to remain in their seats. Deafening cheers rent the air, articles of every description were thrown high above the surging sea of humanity. The staffs bearing the names of the States were held aloft with flags and other things on top and waved to and fro. When that past time became too tame, led by delegate Gatwood, of Texas nearly all of the silver States and Territories and some gold States joined in a procession, bearing the State poles and marched in triumph around the floor. Some of the Eastern States kept their sign staffs in their places and confined their expressions to standing up and giving a mild cheer as individuals. This furore continued for a quarter of an hour and no effort was made by the chairman or sergeant-at-arms to check its tempestuous progress. Hundreds of umbrellas were opened by the apparently crazed people. Harmless missiles of paper and other things were hurled through the air on delegates' heads. Thr remarkable feature of this wild outburst was that its spontaneity was apparent and so much a personal tribute to Mr. Bryan that Eastern delegates who differed with him caught the infection and joined immoderately.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

The Chicago convention convened Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and balloting for the nominee for President commenced immediately.

FIRST BALLOT.

Alabama, Boies,	22
Arkansas, Bland,	16
Indiana, Mathews,	30
Iowa, Boies,	26
Kansas, Bland,	20
Louisiana, Bryan,	16
Kentucky, Blackburn,	26
Florida, Mathews,	2
Georgia, Bryan,	26
Idaho, Bland,	6
Pennsylvania, Patteson,	64
Rhode Island, Patteson,	6
South Carolina, Tillman,	17
South Dakota, Bryan 6, Patteson, 1	7
Tennessee, Bland,	24
New York, declining to vote.	
Missouri, Bland,	34
Nebraska, Bryan,	16
Nevada, Mathews, 3, McLean, 3,	6
New Hampshire, Patteson,	1
South Dakota, Boies,	6
Maine, Patterson, 5, Bland 2, Bryan,	9
Maryland, Patteson, 11, Bryan, 4,	15
North Carolina, Bryan,	22
Minnesota, Stevenson, 2, Bryan, 1, Blackurn, 3, Patteson, 4	10
Mississippi, Bryan,	18
Montana, Blackburn, 4, Bland, 4,	8
New Jersey, declined to vote.	
Oregon, Pennonyer,	8
Texas, Bland,	30
Virginia, Blackburn,	24
Washington, Bland, 2, Bryan, 1,	3
West Virginia, Blackburn,	12
Colorado, Teller,	8
Wisconsin, Bryan, 4, Blackburn, 1,	5
Wyoming, Blackburn,	6
Arizona, Bland, 6, Bryan, 1,	7
District of Columbia, Bland,	6
New Mexico, Bland,	6
Oklahoma, Bland,	6
Indian Territory, Bland,	6
Massachusetts, Bland 2, Bryan, 4, Pattison, 1, Hill, 1, Stevenson, 1.	3

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The next President of the United States was named at Chicago Friday evening. North Carolina played the most prominen part in the nomination.

The chair announced the result of the first ballot as follows: Bland 223, Bryan 105, Boies 86, Blackburn 83, McLean 54, Mattews 37, Campbell 2, Pattison 95, Pennoyer 5, Russell 2, Stevenson 2, Tillman 17, Teller 8, Hill 1, absent and not voting 185.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: Bland 281, Boies 87, Matthews 34, McLean 53, Bryan 197, Blackburn 41, Pattison 100, Pennoyer 8, Stevenson 10, Hill, 1, Teller 1, absent and not voting 160.

The result of the third ballot was announced as follows: Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthews, 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stevenson 97, Hill 1, absent or not voting 162.

The fourth ballot was officially announced as follows: Bland 241, Boies 33, Matthews 36, McLean 46, Bryan 280, Blackburn 27, Pattison 96, Stevenson 8, Hill 1, absent or not voting 162, total 930.

Now Mr. Rhea, who had put Senator Blackburn in nomination, rose and said: "While Kentucky loves her great Democrat, Joe Blackburn, and would be glad to see him elected President of the United States, yet as he served in the Confederate army, they do not seem to want him. Therefore, Kentucky takes great pleasure in casting her 26 votes for the world's greatest orator, W. J. Bryan. [Cheers.]

Ohio still stood by McLean.

Illinois, which had asked to be passed, cast her 48 votes for Bryan.

This left Bryan with 448 votes, 66 short of the necessary number. Oklahoma changed her 6 votes from Bland to Bryan, making 454. Then Ohio withdrew the name of McLean and cast 46 votes for Bryan, making his total 500.

The convention adjourned to meet as 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the convention assembled but soon adjourned to meet this morning at 10 to nominate a Vice-President.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Chicago convention assembled at to o'clock Saurday morning.

The following candidates for the Vice Presidency were put in nomination:

Jno. R. McLean, of Ohio; James Fulton Lewis, of Washington; Walter Clark, of North Carolina; Joe. F. Fithian, of Illinois; Pennoyer, of Oregon; Sewel, of Maine; J. D. Lowalter, of Missouri; Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Jno. W. Daniel, of Virginia.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

McLean 11, Williams, Mass., 76, Lewis 11, Clark 50, Fithian 1, Sewell 102, Sibley 161, Daniels 11, Boies 16, Williams, Ill., 22, Harrity 17, Bland 62, Blackburn 20, Teller 1.

SECOND BALLOT.

1:21 P. M.

Williams, Mass., 16, McLean 164, Clark 22, Sewell 37, Sibley 116, Williams, Ill., 13, Bland 286, Pattison 1. Not voting 227.

THIRD BALLOT.

1:46 P. M.

Roll call suspended while Cummings takes the platform and reads a telegram from Sibley, withdrawing his name.

Roll call resumed and resulted as follows: Williams, Massachusetts, 15; McLean 210, Clark 22, Sewell 98, Sibly 50, Daniel 6, Harrity 19, Bland 255, Pattison 1. Not voting 257.

Necessary to a choice 449.

2:08 P. M.

Telegram from Bland in which he deems it unwise to nominate both candidates from west side of the Mississippi River. Wishes his name withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOTT.

2:34 P. M.

Fourth ballot resulted as follows: Williams, Mass., 97, McLean 298, Clark 46, Sewell 261, Daniel 50, Harrity 11, Pattison 1. Not voting 256; necessary to a choice 450.

FIFTH BALLOT

3:00 P. M.

Sewell, of Maine, nominated on 5th ballot.

Convention adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

North Carolina and old Cumberland County were most conspicuous in the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the greatest office on earth. Think of it.

On the 1st ballot for Vice-President Clark received 50 votes. North Carolina giving him 22, Virginia 24, and Alabama 4.

MajorHale, North Carolina's member of Platform Committee of the Chicago convention, drafted the Income Tax plank of the platform adopted Thursday.

Hurrah for our next President William J. Bryan!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Daniel's Great Speech

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, spoke as follows upon taking the platform as temporary chairman of the Chicago Convention:

* * * * * * *

"I regret that my name should have been brought in even the most courteous and serious complication with that of my distinguished friend, the great Senator from New York. (Applause.) But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been improvidently made on this floor, that either I or those whom I have the honor to represent, would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. (Great applause.)

"No candid man, no dispassionate judgment, gentlemen, can ever misinterpret your meaning. The Senator from New York himself knows, as you and I must know, that there is no personal preferment which has been given to me. He must know that the whole country watches these proceedings, and must know that it is solely due to principle that this great majority of Democrats stands for, and that they know I stand with them (applause), and that it is given in the spirit of the instructions received by these representatives of the people, from the people, whom all Democrats will ever bow to as the purest and original source of all power. The birth of the Democratic party was coeval with the birth of the sovereignty of the people. It can never die until the declaration of the American Independence is forgotten, and that sovereignty is crushed out." (Great applause).

"I am happy, gentlemen to know that as the majority in this convention is not personal, neither in any sense is it sectional. It blends the palmetto and the pines in Maine and South Carolina. It begins with the sunrise in Maryland and spreads into a sunburst in Louisiana and Texas. (Applause.)

"It stretches in one unbroken column across the American continent from the Atlantic shores of the Old Dominion and Georgia and sheds its silvery beams over the golden gates of California. (Applause.) Its sends forth its pioneers from Plymouth Rock and waves over the golden wheat fields of Dakota. It has its strongholds in Alabama and Mississippi, and its outposts in Minnesota, Florida and Oregon. (Applause.) It sticks like a Tar Heel (applause) down in the old North State, and it writes sixteen to one on the saddle bags of the Arkansaw traveler. (Loud applause.) It pours down its rivulets from the mountains of West Virginia and makes a great lake in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Montana and Colorado. It stands guard around the National capital in the District of Columbia, (cheers) and it camps on the frontiers of Oklahoma. It sweeps like a prairie fire over Iowa and Kansas and puts up a red light on the confines of Nebraska. It marshals its massive battalions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

"Last, but by far least, when I see this grand array and think of the British gold standard that was recently unfurled over the ruins of Republican promises at St. Louis, I think too, of the battle of New Orleans, where it was said: 'There stood John Bull in martial pomp but there was old Kentucky.' (Applause.)

"Brethren of the East, there is no South, there is no North, there is no East or West in this uprising of the people for American emancipation from the conspiracy of European kings, led on by Great Britain which seeks to destroy one half of the money of the world and to make American manufacturers, merchants, farmers and mechanics mere hewers of wood and drawers of water.

"There is one thing golden, which, permit me in the same good humor which has characterized your conduct, to commend to you. It is the golden rule to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Forget not the greed of devils, and that an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the life of the republic. Democrats as you have been, Democrats as I trust you will ever be, acquiesce gracefully in the will of the great majority of your fellow Democrats and only ask to go with them, as they have often gone with you. (Applause). Do not forget, gentlemen, that for thirty years we supported the men that you have named for President—Seymour, Greeley, Tilden and Hancock, and twice Cleveland. Do not forget that we have submitted cheerfully to your compromised platform and to your repeated disasters to their fulfillment. Do not forget that at the last convention of the Democratic party in 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of the use of bold gold and silver as a standard money of the country, for the free coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the two metals. Do not forget—and I refer to the fact in no inferior sense—that just four years ago, in a Democratic convention in this city, the New York delegation stood here solidly and immovably for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. And if we are still for it, let it not be forgotten that we owe it, in some measure to their teachings. (Applause). That we owe you much, gentlemen of the East, is readily acknowledged, and will be ever most gratefully remembered.

"We owe you much, gentlemen of the convention, and for what we owe you of the East is the force bill, and the McKinley law, and the Sherman Law the triple infamy of Republican legislation. The first was aimed not more at the South than at the great cities of the East, and chief among them the great Democratic city of New York, with its magnificent patronage. That bill got its death blow in the Senate, but there was not a single Democrat in New York to vote against it. No man, gentlemen, in this high noon of our country's fraternity, can revive force bills now in this reconciled and reunited Republic. Our opponents themselves have abandoned them. There is none that can stand between the union of hearts and the union of hands that Grant, in his dying vision saw was coming on angels' wings to all the sons of our common country. When Chicago dressed Southern graves in flowers she buried sectionalism under a monument of fragrance. When Southern soldiers yesterday cheered the wounded hero of the North in Richmond, the South answered back: 'Let us have peace; peace, union and liberty now and forever.'"

SILVER IS DEMOCRACY'S HOPE.

"As the majority of Democrats is not sectional, neither does it stand for any privileged or class legislation. The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, sons of toil in counting room, factory, field, and mine, know that contraction of the currency sweeps away with the silent and resistless force of gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investments. They know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the organization of disaster. What hope is there for the country and what hope for the Democracy unless the views of the majority here shall be adopted? Do not the people know that it was not silver legislation but legislation dictated by the advocates of the gold standard that has caused and now continues the financial depression? Do they not know that when their demands upon Democracy were complied with in 1893, and the Sherman law revealed without a substitute that the very States in the East that demanded it, turned against the Democracy who granted it and swept away their majorities in a torrent of ballots? Had the silver men had their way then instead of the gold monometallists, what storms of abuse would here to-day be emptied upon their heads; but the people, applying the power of memory and analysis alike to discover the causes of their arrested prosperity, need not go far to find them. They do not forget when Democracy came to power in 1893 it inherited from its Republican predecessors the tax system and the currency system of which the McKinley and Sherman laws were the culminating atrocities. It came to power amidst a panic, which fitly followed upon their enactment with strikes, lockouts, riots and civic commotions, while the scenes of peaceful industry in Pennsylvania had become military camps.

"We pray you, no more makeshifts and straddles. Vex not the country with your prophecies of smooth things to come from the British-Republican propaganda. (Applause.) * * * * *

"The public revenues have fallen, wages of labor have fallen and everything on the face of the earth has fallen but taxes and debts which have grown, while on the other hand means of their liquidation has been diminished. * * * * * *

No nation calls itself free and independent that is not great enough to establish and maintain a financial system of its own. (Great applause.)

"The majority of this convention maintain that this great American nation, with a natural base of fixed empire, the greatest ever established by man, with more productive energy than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, without dependence upon European nations for anything that they produce and with European nations dependent upon much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring this constitutional money system of gold and silver on equality with each. (Applause.) And as our fathers in 1776 declared our National independence of all the world, so to-day has the great Democratic party, founded by Thos. Jefferson, the author of that declaration, appeared here in Chicago to declare the financial independence of the United States of all other nations and to invoke all true Americans to assert it by their suffrages at the polls, that our country may be placed where she by right belongs as the freest, as the foremost, as the most prosperous and happy nation that ever blessed the life of mankind upon this globe."

Bryan's Speech.

The following is a part of the speech made by the Democratic nominee at Chicago Thursday as imperfectly reported by the Press dispatches:

* * * * * * *

Cheer after cheer went up as Bryan, of Nebraska, tall, smooth-faced, youthful-looking, leaped up the platform steps, two at a time, to close the debate. Banners waved from the free silver delegates and handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats, fans and canes were brought into play by the enthusiastic crowd. At one time the applause became deafening and could not be suppressed by Mr. Richardson, who was still acting as temporary chairman. When quiet had been restored Mr. Bryan began speaking clearly and deliberately. The belief in the honor of a righteous cause, he said, was stronger than the predictions of disaster. He would move to lay on the table the resolutions in condemnation of the administration. (Cheers). This was not a question that permitted descent into personalities.

This had been a great contest; never before had so great an issue been fought out. He sketched the growth of the free silver idea in the Democratic ranks and told of the zeal that had been injected into the party contest. The silver men had gone forth to victory after victory and were assembled now, not to condemn, not to protest, but to enter up a judgment ordered by the people. As individuals, he said, those he represented might have been willing to compliment the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hill), but they were unwilling to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] He claimed for his people that they were the equals of the people of Massachusetts, [cheers] and when the people of Massachusetts came to the people of Nebraska and said: "You have disturbed our business," the people of Nebraska replied to the people of Massachusetts: "You have disturbed our business." [Applause.] "We say," he continued, "you have made too limited an application to the definition of the word 'business man.' The man employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. [Applause.] The farmer who goes out to toil in the morning is as much a business man as the man who goes on the board of trade to gamble in stocks. [Cheers.] The miner is as much a business man as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the money of the world." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Bryan said those he represented were tired of submitting to the burdens which oppressed them. "We beg no longer; we petition no more; we defy them." This denunciation, uttered in Mr. Bryan's most dramatic manner, was followed by a scene of wild excitement and cheering which lasted several minutes.

"What we need," Mr. Bryan continued, "is an Andrew Jackson, to stand, as Andrew Jackson stood, against the national banks. We are told that our platform is made to catch votes. We reply to them that changed conditions make new issues. The principles on which Democracy rests are as everlasting as the hills, but they must be applied to the new conditions as they arise. New condition have arisen and we are attempting to meet them. They tell us that the income tax question ought not to be brought in here; that it is a new idea. They find fault with us for our criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States. We have not criticised it. We have simply called attention to it. If you want a criticism of the court in the matter of the income tax, read the dissenting opinions of the judges. They say that we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind. And we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. [Cheers and laughter.] The income tax is a just law. I am in favor of it [applause], and when I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burdens of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a goverment like ours.

"The Senator from New York says he will offer an amendment providing that the proposed change of law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that that is not the intention, where, under the present law, contracts are made payable in gold. But, if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change is made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed? The Senator from New York also asks about the consequence of a failure to maintain parity. My reply is that we cannot couple the platform with a doubt as to our own sincerity. He says he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why does he not tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure it? [Applause.] They have tried for twenty years to secure an international agreement for bimetallism; and those are waiting for it most patiently do not want it at all. [Applause and laughter.]

"If they ask you why it is that we say more on the money question than on the tariff question, we reply that, if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. [Cheers.] If they ask us why not embody in the platform all those things that we believe, my reply is that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. [Cheers.] Why is it that in three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago it was confidently asserted that those who believe in the gold standard would form a platform and nominate and elect a candidate. And they had good reason for the assertion. Because there is scarcely a State here to-day asking for a gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis on a platform which declares for the maintenance of the gold standard until it shall be changed into bimetallism by international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the the Republicans and three months ago everybody in the Republican party prophecied his election. How is it to-day? He who used to boast that he looks like Napoleon [laughter] shudders to-day when he thinks he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. [Cheers.] He can fancy that he hears in the distance the sound of the waves as they beat on the lonely shores of St. Helena. (Cheers). Why this change? Ah; my friends, the change is evident to any one who looks at the matter. It is because no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people. The man who would declare that he is in favor of foisting the gold standard on this

[CONTINUED ON 3RD, PAGE.]

people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and to place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers, cannot hope for an election to the presidency of the United States. [Cheers).

"We go forth," said the orator, confident that we shall win. Why? Because there is not a spot of ground upon which the gold standard can meet us. You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold-standard? Burn down your cities and leave your farms and your cities will grow up again. But destroy your farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union. (Great applause.)

"My friends," he continued, "we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its people upon every question without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every State in this nation. (Great cheering.) It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors when only three millions, declared their independence of every nation on earth. Shall we, when grown to seventy millions, have less courage? If they say we cannot have bi-metallism until some other nations assists, we reply we will restore bimetallism and let England adopt it because the United States has led the way. (Cheers.) We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." (Tremendous cheers.)

Then ensued perhaps the most extraordinary scene of this extraordinary convention. As if by the magic touch of a wand, delegation after delegation rose in solid phalanx and gave vent to the most enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the Nebraska orator. Everybody stood up even the Eastern men, who at first were disposed to remain in their seats.

A Magnificent Convention.

Washington Post)

The Coliseum in which the delegates at Chicago are assembled is undoubtely the largest building of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. It is of surpassing magnitude as to its floor area, and some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that 15,000 people were comfortably seated beneath less than two-thirds of its spacious roof. The lofty ceiling is supported by steel trusses, with never a column to disturb the waves of sound or to interfere with the outlook of the eye. The interior is magnificently lighted, and, what is better than all, the ventilation is so perfect that not once during the day was the air oppressive.

The acoustics, too, were admirable, and the voices of the numerous speakers were heard without difficulty in the remotest corner.

The seating arrangements were most satisfactory. Every person within the building was provided with a plain but comfortable chair, so new that it still smelled of the forest and of the planing mill. The speakers' platform was flanked on either side with improvised desks for hundreds of correspondents, while directly in front were massed the delegates, each State designated by a sign upon which the letters of the names of the States were placed perpendicularly instead of horizontally, thus reducing to a minimum the obstruction of vision.

The decorations were in excellent taste and were commendable because there was an evident effort to secure artistic effect instead of the mere display of thousands of yards of cheap tricolored cotton. Conspicuous along the gallery in the rear of the speakers' stand were large crayon portraits of Democratic Presidents, from the early days of the republic down to Cleveland. These pictures were effectively framed in the national colors, with decorations of evergreens, while banners bearing the coats-of-arms of the various States added their touch of color to the picture.

Some novel features were observable in the hall. For instance, during the day uniformed letter carriers were busy perambulating up and down the aisles delivering mail to the delegates. White-coated waiters dispensed water to the thirsty delegates, and most remarkable of all, the gray-uniformed policemen removed their helmets when the Chaplain prayed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Parties in France.

The French Republic theoretically is something like our own. It has three Departments, and each is held to be independent of the others. That is the case in the United States. Yet one Department has been known to infringe upon the rights and privileges of another. In France the President is handicapped by a law that is unjust to him.

His Cabinet's tenure of office depends upon their ability to control a majority of the Chamber of Deputies. The resignation of President Perier's Cabinet because of a defeat in the Deputies, caused him also to resign. There are two parties that are prominent—the Constitutionalists and the Radicals. Perier was of the former and Brisson of the latter. The election of the latter as President of the Deputies was the signal for the President representing the other wing, now in minority, to resign at once. The new President is not of the Brisson set. What he can do in stemming the torrent of opposition and in strengthing his own supporters will be probably developed at an early day. That there is something of a crisis in France is true, but the Republic may stagger on awhile longer.

Francois Felix Faure was born in Paris in 1841. He has held several offices and been a Republican Deputy for fourteen years. A sketch of him says that he "has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the Garde Mobile, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on May 31, 1871."

The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Patenotre, tells the Post that the recent election does not mean a change of political party. He says:

"M. Faure was a member of the cabinet which resigned a few days ago, and is therefore a friend of M. Casimir-Perier. It is not likely that there will be a change in political policy, as the same party to which M. Casimir-Perier belonged is still in power. It is a fortunate thing, I think, that we do not delay in France in making our political changes. Not more than forty-eight hours—less than that time, in fact—have elapsed since M. Casimir-Perier tendered his resignation, and here we have his successor elected."

Yes, but the people have no say in it. Americans would not agree to such a system. It is not a system favorable to the people, for it is not of the people and by the people.

The Australian Income Tax.

It may serve to open the eyes of the opponents of an income tax in this country to learn what is proposed in the way of an income tax by the Ministiries of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, colonies of Great Britain which are neither monarchistic nor populistic.

The Victorian proposition, which, in the language of the Economist, "Embodies the spirit of all the direct taxation enactments and proposals in the Australian colonies," includes the following income-tax provisions:

On all incomes over £200 derived from personal exertion, a tax—

At the rate of 3d, for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof up to £1,200; and

At the rate of 4½d, for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof over £1,200 and up to £2,200; and

At the rate of 6d. for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof over £2,200.

On all incomes over £200 the produce of property, a tax—

At the rate of 9d. for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof up to £1,200; and

At the rate of 9d. for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof over £1,200 and up to £2,200; and

At the rate of 1s. for every £1 sterling of the taxable amount thereof over £2,200.

The Australian income tax will begin with incomes of $1,000. It will be a graduated tax, increasing with each $5,000 of income, and incomes which are the produce of property will pay twice as much as incomes derived from personal exertion.

If any opponent of the income tax should contemplate emigrating from the United States we should not advise him to emigrate to Australia.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY.

The Receiver Shows that the "A" Division Supported the Other Two.

New York Sun.)

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in its recent decision in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad case, directed the master to take testimony as to the value of the several divisions of the road. The receiver has prepared a statement of earnings and expenses for the period of five years from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1895.

Although an undue percentage of the earnings seems to have been allowed to the "B" and "C" divisions and an undue percentage of expenses charged against the "A" division, the receiver's statement shows that for the five years the "A" division has earned over 8 per cent. on its bonds, while the "B" and "C" divisions have each earned less than 2½ per cent. on the amount of their bonded debts. For the year ended June 30, 1895, the "B" division did not earn its operating expenses and the "C" division showed net earnings of only about $2,000 with which to pay about $50,000 interest on the "C" bonds.

A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

What the Democratic Nominee Looks Like.

Editor N. G. Gonzales, of the Columbia, S. C., State, which has been flying Boies for President and John T. Morgan for Vice President, at its mast head, is at Chicago attending the National Democratic convention. He telegraphed his paper on Thursday, foreshadowing the nomination of Bryan for President, and in alluding to his great speech said:

But Bryan's was the speech that the convention had waited for and wanted to hear, not knowing whence it would come. It aroused enthusiasm real and profound. It was a great speech at a great moment. The strongest gold men admit that. Bryan is of Virginia parentage and Irish ancestry. He is just old enough to be President. He looks like a composite of Edwin Booth, John W. Daniel and McKinley himself. A handsome fellow he is, and an orator of extraordinary fire. His voice was superb, his gestures dramatic, his utterances epigrammatic, his manner intensely earnest and his every point was telling. More than this he showed high logic ability. Bryan has been associating too much with Populists to please me, but he has fully earned this tribute. With this young man as candidate for President, swinging round the circle of the States, the Democratic party would make a campaign unparreled. And I say this without abandoning a preference for Boies.

A Sample of Gold Bug Argument.

The following was communicated by its correspondent to the N. Y. Sun:

"Sixteen to one," screamed the Southern delegate in the corridor of the Palmer House this morning. "Sixteen to one."

"What does sixteen to one mean?" demanded a gold man who was looking for an argument.

"Sixteen to one," screamed the Southern delegate.

"What does it mean?" asked the gold man again.

"Sixteen to one," screamed the Southern delegate.

"Yes, but what does it mean?" demanded the gold man.

"Sixteen to one," again screamed the Southern delegate. The gold man had been pushing him up in a corner, and now he grabbed him.

"What does it mean?" he snorted. "What does sixteen to one mean?"

"It means that every gold dollar that you present to the Government Treasury you get sixteen silver dollars for. That's what it means."

The gold man had to confess that that would be about the premium on gold if free silver was ever adopted, and that the Southern delegate was right.

"But where," he demanded, "are you going to get the gold dollars?"

"Coin 'em," snorted the Southern delegate with an air of authority.

Extraordinary.

The OBSERVER reporter witnessed a most extraordinary scene Friday. During a discussion between a prominent Democrat and a Populist leader, the Populist stated that he would not vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention no matter who he might be. The Democrat asked him why. The Populist replied that he did not believe the delegates to Chicago were for silver, and that the Southern, Western and Northern delegates were all in together and playing a game of bluff.

The Democrat asked him if he would swear that he believed that.

Then the Populist holding his hand up to heaven solemnly said: "I swear before God that I do."

We know the Populist gentleman personally and have believed him to be an honorable and honest man in everything, but we must qualify that statement now by omitting politics.

His prejudice has runaway with his head.

God save the mark if there are many more of his belief.

Mr. G. T. Cade, one of the well-to-do farmers from over the East side of the river was in our office Friday, and reports good crops, though cotton is damaged some by the heavy rains. Mr. Cade has about 60 acres in corn with an average yield of 50 bushels per acre.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but ***Constantly grows worse.*** There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and ***Don't know what to take for it,*** as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I ***couldn't lie down*** nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*** and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. ***I believe I am fully cured,*** and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEAK MEN
CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.
Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

VIRGINIA - COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke Va.
Opens Sept. 10, 1886. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,
MATTIE P. HARRIS,
Roanoke, Virginia.

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses the hair and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have indigestion, Painful life or ill-ability of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of **"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**
DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.
Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..................JULY 16, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

THE MEN WHO MADE THE PLATFORM.

Following is a list of the committee on Resolutions (Platform) who formulated the now famous document that has so exasperated the enemies of Democracy:

Alabama, J H Bankhead.
Arkansas, James R Jones.
California, Stephen M White.
Colorado, Charles S Thomas.
Connecticut, Lynde Harrison.
Delaware, George Gray.
Florida, R W Davis.
Georgia, Evan Howells.
Idaho, B. N. Hilliard.
Illinois, N E Worthington.
Indiana, James McCabe.
Iowa, J S Murphy.
Kansas, J B McCleverty.
Kentucky, J C S Blackburn.
Louisiana, Samuel Robinson.
Maine, C Vey Holman.
Maryland, John P Poe.
Massachusetts, John E Russell.
Michigan, T A E Weadock.
Minnesota, James E O'Brien.
Mississippi, James Z George.
Missouri, Francis M Cockrell.
Montana, E T Matts.
Nebraska, William J Bryan.
Nevada, T W Healy.
New Hampshire, I W Drew.
New Jersey, Allan McDermott.
New York, David B Hill.
North Carolina, E J Hale.
North Dakota, W. N Roach.
Ohio, Allen W Thurman.
Oregon, M A Miller.
Pennsylvania, Robert E Wright.
Rhode Island, David S Baker.
South Dakota, W T Steele.
South Carolina, B R Tillman.
Tennessee, A T McNeill.
Texas, John H Reagan.
Vermont, P J Farrell.
Virginia, Carter Glass.
Utah, J L Rollins.
Wisconsin, W H Vilas.
West Virginia, W H Kincard.
Wyoming, C W Bramwell.
Arizona, W H Barnes.
New Mexico, A A Jones.
Oklahoma, M L Bixler.

HOW THE PLATFORM WAS MADE.

On Monday night preceding the assembling of the convention, the chief outlines of the platform as adopted were agreed upon at a meeting of eight gentlemen including the member from North Carolina. Subsequent interesting features of the platform making are thus described in the Chicago Times Herald of Thursday, June 9th:

After remaining in session until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the members of the sub committee on platform of the committee on resolutions did not appear very bright when they filed into the committee room at 9 o'clock to make their report to the full committee. The day's session continued for five and a half hours, and was devoted by the majority to the careful scrutiny of the platform as prepared and reported by the sub-committee. It was first read as a whole, many of the sections receiving applause. The document was then taken up section by section, and the sections acted upon. There were very few changes made by the full committee, though many were offered. Probably the most important change was that suggested by Mr. Jones, of New Mexico, declaring in explicit terms for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

The gold members of the committee withdrew to an adjoining private room early in the day, and were engaged during a greater part of the time in consultation among themselves and in the preparation of the minority report, which they announced their intention to present to the convention, though not to the full committee. In announcing this intention on on behalf of the minority, Senator Hill said the minority did not want their absence or their failure to present objections to the platform to be misconstrued as a waiver, and if that construction was to be given to their action they would come in and participate, but they did not want to interfere with the progress of the proceedings by raising objections which they were satisfied would not be entertained. In reply, the majority said, through one of their number, that of course they would accept the explanation, but they added that it was desirable that the committee should have the opposition report before them. To this Mr. Hill replied that it had not yet been prepared.

It was 2 o'clock when the committee concluded the consideration of the platform by sections, and a motion was made and carried authorizing the chairman to report it to the convention as adopted. After this action, Senator Gray, of Delaware asked for reconsideration in order to put the different members on record by means of a roll call. This request was acceded to and a vote taken by states, and was as follows:

YEAS.

Alabama, John Blanchard.
Arkansas, James K Jones.
California, James Maguire.
Colorado, Charles H. Thomas.
Florida, R. W. Davis.
Georgia, E. P. Howell.
Idaho, Berry M. Hilliard.
Illinois, Nicholas Worthington.
Indiana, James McCabe.
Iowa, J S Murphy.
Kansa, J D McCleverty.
Kentucky, P W Hardin.
Louisiana, S M Robertson.
Mississippi, J Z George.
Missouri, F W Cockrell.
Montana, E D Matts.
Nebraska, N S Harwood.
New Mexico, A A Jones.
North Carolina, E J Hale.
Ohio, Allan W Thurman.
Oregon, Charles A Miller.
South Carolina, B. R. Tillman.
Tennessee, A T McNeill.
Texas, John H. Reagan.
Utah, J L Rollins.
Virginia, Carter Glass.
Washington, R C McCroskey.
West Virginia, William Kincaid.
Wyoming, C W Bramel.
Arizona, W. H. Barnes.
District of Columbia, Robert E Mattingly.
Oklahoma, M L Bixler.
Indian Territory, R L Owen,
Total—33.

NAYS.

Connecticut, Lynde Harrison.
Delaware, George Gray.
Maine, Charles V. Holman.
Maryland, George Prentiss Poe.
Massachusetts, John E. Russell.
Minnesota, James E. O'Brien.
New Hampshire, Irving W Drew.
New Jersey, A L McDermott.
New York, David B. Hill.
Pennsylvania, R E Wright.
Rhode Island, David S Baxter.
South Dakota, W. R. Steele.
Vermont, P. J. Farrell.
Wisconsin, W. F. Vilas.
Alaska, Charles D Rodgers.
Total—15.

NOT VOTING.

Michigan, George P. Hummer.
Nevada, G W Healey.
North Dakota, W. R Roach.
Total—3.

Just previous to adjournment Senator Hill of New York created something of a sensation by offering the following resolution: "We commend the honesty, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic administration." In presenting this resolution he said, as one of the silver men afterward characterized it, "in his bland and easy way," that he assumed that the convention would vote it down, but that the minority had concluded to offer it nevertheless, so as to give the party an opportunity to put itself on record. He was requested not to persist in his purpose, but he insisted upon exercising his privilege.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina followed promptly with a motion to lay upon the table, which prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Alabama, John H Bankhead.
Arkansas, James Maguire.
Colorado, Charles H Thomas.
Florida, R W Davis.
Georgia, E P Howell.
Idaho, Berry M Hilliard.
Indiana, James McCabe.
Iowa, J S Murphy.
Kansas, J D McCleverty.
Kentucky, P W Hardin.
Louisiana, S M Robertson.
Missouri, F M Cockrell.
Montana, E D Matts.
Nebraska, N S Harwood.
North Carolina, E J Hale.
Ohio, Allen W Thurman.
Oregon, Charles A Miller.
South Carolina, B R Tillman.
Tennessee, A T McNeill.
Tennessee, John H Reagan.
Utah, J I Rollins.
Virginia, Carter Glass.
Washington, R C McCroskey.
West Virginia, William Kincaid.
Wyoming, C W Bramel.
Arizona, W H Barnes.
District of Columbia, Robert E Mattingly.
Oklahoma, M L Bixler.
Total, 29.

NAYS.

Connecticut, Lynde Harrison.
Delaware, George Gray.
Illinois, Nicholas Worthington.
Maine, Charles V Holman.
Maryland, John Prentiss Poe.
Massachusetts, John E Russell.
Minnesota, James E O'Brien.
Mississippi, J Z George.
New Hampshire, Irving W. Drew.
New Jersey, A I McDermott.
New Mexico, A A Jones.
New York, David B Hill.
Pennsylvania, R E Wright.
Rhode Island, David S Baxter.
South Dakota, W R Steele.
Vermont, P J Farrell.
Wisconsin, W F Vilas.
Alaska, Charles D Rodgers.
Indian Territory, R I Owen.
Total, 17.

NOT VOTING.

Michigan, George P Hummer.
Nevada, G W Healy.
North Dakota, W N Roach.
Total, 3.

Among those who voted against the resolution to table was Senator George of Mississippi, who said that he thought the administration of President Cleveland had been unfortunate for the country, but that he was not prepared to say that the President was not actuated by right intentions, and he suggested that the motion be couched in different language, so that they could vote upon it without disobeying instructions. With proper changes the motion would be admissible and could be entertained. Senator Hill insisted, however, that the motion should stand as it was offered. An effort was made on the motion of Mr. Bryan to include in the platform a plank indorsing the initiative and referendum system, but objection was made on the ground that without some change constitutionally in the form of government these systems could not be experimented with, and the motion did not prevail.

The committee showed more indecision on the proposition to amend the financial plank by inserting Mr. St. John's amendment providing for the issuance of coin certificates in exchange for United States bonds in times of financial stringency than on any other subject. The amendment was first reported, and then reconsidered and adopted, and again reconsidered, and finally defeated. The last reconsideration was taken at the instance of Senator George of Mississippi, who urged that the amendment should be reported, because, as he suggested, the effect of a law in accordance with Mr. St. John's proposition would inure to the benefit of only the holders of bonds. This view was accepted by the committee.

Shortly after convening the full committee heard a delegation from the woman suffrage association, who desired to have incorporated in the platform the following resolution:

The democratic party recognizes with great satisfaction the world-wide movement for the advancement of women. We approve every form of social and political progress which will bring them better pay and larger opportunities. The influence of women is needed, not only in the home but in the school and the state. We invite the assistance and the votes of women for the democratic candidates in the coming campaign.

The leading argument was made by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, the only democratic woman holding an elective office in the United States. Other arguments were made by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. The antisuffragists were also given a hearing, and argued against the adoption of any suffrage plank in the platform. No plank was adopted.

The sections relating to tariff and income tax were read conjointly, and both adopted with comparatively few amendments. The only important amendment on the committee provision was one declaring for a tax that should be sectionally impartial.

A motion to strike out the income tax provision was promptly disposed of by being laid upon the table, on motion of Senator Tillman.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

On Friday morning the final meeting of the committee was held, when Mr. Bailey, of Texas, appeared before it to argue against what was known as the greenback plank. A substitute, presented by Senator Daniel, was adopted embodying Mr. Bailey's views. Then Mr. Hale, of North Carolina presented the important amendment to the Labor plank, given in the corrected draft of the platform, which we will republish to morrow. Mr. Hale's amendment was seconded by Mr. W. J. Bryan, and unanimously passed; and the committee adjourned *sine die*, after authorizing its chairman, Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, to report the platform to the convention, and to select the four speakers, two on each side, who should be entrusted with the debate on the minority report submitted by Senator D. B. Hill. Chairman Jones selected Messrs. Tillman, Hill, Russell (of Massachusetts) and Bryan.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896.

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

TTE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

A Card from Congressman Shaw.

At the earnest solicitation of my numerous friends throughout the District, I have consented to my renomination as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic convention to be held at Jacksonville, N. C., on August 12, proximo

JOHN G. SHAW.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 13, 1896.

Say, Boy, what time does that eight o'clock train leave? I dunno—'bout sixty minutes past seven I believe. Why don't you git a Rand-McNally Guide?

Populists for Bryan.

Washington Post.

The leaders of the National Silver Party and the Populist Party who are in Chicago, declare unanimously that their organizations will endorse the nomination of Bryan at the convention to be held in St. Louis on July 22.

Many of the prominent men of these parties have been here during the convention, watching the proceedings, and in an unofficial way worked for silver. They are Senator Jones and Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Congressman Newlands, ex Congressman Pence, of Colorado, and many lesser lights.

Alexander Delmar, the New York State chairman of the silver party, and a delegate to the St. Louis convention, said:

"I have consulted with the principal men of the silver party, and all of them were very much delighted with the nomination of Bryan, and are strongly of the opinion that we should endorse him. He is one of the men we might have selected ourselves for a candidate had he been one of the National party. I am sure the Populists will endorse the nomination also. There is not the slightest possibility that the silver forces will divide in this campaign, and for the gold men to attempt to stir discord among us by their peculiar methods will be a waste of time and money."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, said: "This question is one above personalities. The people who favor free coinage of silver do not care much how the name of the candidate or the party is spelled that advocates their principle. I have talked with Populists and independent silver men, and they all believe we should endorse Bryan."

Ex Congressman Lafe Pence, who was selected as a Populist member from Colorado, in answer to a question whether the party would endorse Bryan, said: "We will not endorse him, but we will nominate him. Next to Teller or Sibley, he will have a stronger support than any one else could have attracted from our people. Why should we not nominate him? He is all right on the money question; all right on the income tax; all right on the railroad question; all right on the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people."

Judge A. W. Rucker, of Colorado, said: "Bryan has got to get the Republican and Populist vote of the West and Northwest, for to win he must gain a much larger Republican vote than the Democratic vote he will lose. He will lose about three million Democratic votes. The St. Louis convention this month will be the greatest political gathering ever held in the United States, except by the two great parties, and I believe they will endorse Bryan."

Senator Stewart and Congressman Newlands both predict that Bryan will be endorsed by the St. Louis convention.

There is much joy and satisfaction manifested among the free silver voters of Kansas over the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President. Particularly is this true of Populists and free silver Democrats, Bryan is well known in Kansas, and it is believed he will poll 5,000 more votes for the free silver cause than would any other candidate.

Senator Peffer, speaking of the Populists of the West said: "That is a splendid nomination. As a Populist and advocate for free coinage of silver, I am pleased with the outcome of the Chicago convention, and I am certain I express the sentiments of my party when I say that the silver forces of the West will endorse its action."

Senator Hill's Views in 1893.

The following is the letter written by United States Senator Hill to the Atlanta Constitution on July 13, 1893, on the issue for the campaign of 1896:

"As to the repeal of the Sherman law, I have always been opposed to it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partly expressed in my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personally, I should prefer not to repeal the law until an acceptable substitute was provided, in order to render more probable the adoption of such substitute, and not because I approve at all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view the wisest course is unconditional repeal. The country expects it, and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once, and let us differ as to other financial matters afterward.

"I am in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front. We should not strive for temporary success or compromise. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement, if it be possible to procure one, and for which every exertion should be made, and if not possible, then for independent bimetallism. This is the one great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of Indiana and the general sentiment of the monied classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than an unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic national platform. Let us prepare not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard and the demand for personal financial relief will be irresistable. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometallists will be but temporary."

Arthur Sewall.

Arthur Sewall was born at bath, Maine, November 25th, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate, in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great grandfather took the title, only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookes, of Bath. There are two children—Harold M., and William D. Harold M. was appointed, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, U. S. Consul General at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Republican party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in shipbuilding and shipowning. In the early days he built the wooden whalers and coasters, for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been "Sewall & Son" for three generations.

Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Railway. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad building.

A brief but accurate and comprehensive description of every important point in the United States, Canada and Mexico, cannot fail to be of interest to everybody. This and much more is contained in the Rand-McNally Railway Guide.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOUTHERN PINES ITEMS.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C, July 14, 1896.

Correspondence of the Observer.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. S. M. Moffett, by his death Southern Pines has lost one of its best citizens. He was an architect and contractor of large experience. His last work was the building the Big Piny Woods Inn, of which he is a part owner.

A. M. Clark, D. D. G. M.; installed the following officers of Alpha Lodge No. 182 I. O. O. F. last Thursday night: W. F. King, N. G.; Fred Chatfield, V. G.; B. H. Boroughs, R. S; W. E. Poe, Treas.; A. M. Clark, Warden; A. S. Ruggles, conductor.

The good prices received for berries and peaches this year will cause a great many of those fruits to be planted next winter.

Miss Sarah Ann Johnson, daughter of the late John M. Johnson died near here last week.

Mr. Reddick, of Suffolk, Va., contractor for Mr. Tufts has arrived and began work. He will build 16 new houses at once.

The Aberdeen and West End R. R. Co. has bought two nice coaches for their road.

Rev. Cary Newton, of New York, has just closed a revival meeting at Baptist Church, Aberdeen, with great success. This young divine will yet reach great distinction. His father, Rev. C. Newton, a missionary, died in Africa last year and his wife also. They were formerly from Sampson county.

J. G.

DIED.

It is with profound sadness of heart that we announce the death of Mr. Alexander Monroe, who died near Southern Pines, N. C., on July 8th, in the 80th year of his age.

Deceased had been feeble for quite a long time, having lived to a ripe old age, clothed in peace and perfect confidence of a rest beyond, where the cares of life do not follow.

Mr. Monroe married Miss Christian Johnson, daughter of Cumberland's ante bellum Sheriff, Alexander Johnson, who still survives him with two sons, Wm. H., and C. J. Monroe. He was a man of very positive character, an open hand and a warm heart, and the memory of him by his neighbors and friends will call back many acts of kindness and love, but written still deeper than on memory are they in God's book, who forgets not. J. G.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP—PRECINCT NO. 2.
June 29, 1896.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

Now that our party has placed the National and State tickets in the field, it is time to begin to look around for County candidates. In doing so the nominee for the Senate is the first to consider, as he will lead the ticket, and he must be a man who is above reproach in personal character and party feeling, and right on the main issue before the people. He must also be a man who understands the politics of the county and state, well furnished with information; and with it all he must be able to hold his own against all who may come in joint debate, a man of whom the party may be proud, and who has been a life long silver man, one in whom the working men will have confidence, and whom they will heartily support. The man who combines all these points is our friend—H. L. Cook.

Mr. Cook is not a candidate for any nomination I know; he is too good a democrat to refuse a nomination if tendered to him with any degree of humanity; he seems to be the man for the occasion. In 1893 when he was in the house he championed the labor bill, and the laboring men will never forget that he is their friend, and I speak for many farmers when I say we have the greatest confidence in him, and will support him with a hearty good will. He has many strong, personal friends among the Populists, and if any democrat in the County can get their vote I believe he is one of them I have heard Populists say they will vote for him. Let him lead the ticket, and with free silver and the rest of the ticket composed of good men we will win if it is possible to do so.

J. D. A.—S. D.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

71ST, July 15, 1896.

Great satisfaction is expressed by all of our people at the result of the National Democratic convention. A number of Populists have said that they will vote for Bryan. 71st is proud to have furnished so worthy a delegate as Mr. J. H. Currie, whose speech in nominating Judge Clark for the Vice Presidency, has been much complimented.

Mr. A. J. Bethune, of Quwhiffle, visited relatives in this section this week.

Mr. Malcomb McInnis, a former resident of this township, but recently of Georgia, is at home.

Master David Currie leaves to-day for a ten days visit to his uncle, Mr. D. G. Worth, at Greenville Sound.

We note with real pleasure that Miss Christiana McFadyen has been elected to a position as teacher in the Red Springs Female Seminary, which will open this Fall. Miss McFadyen is a graduate of Salem Female Academy, and has had good success in her chosen work heretofore, which we hope will be continued.

Mr. I. D. Black went to Wilmington last week on business.

Mr. J. A. McArthur, Jr., went to Lumber Bridge on last Thursday.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

DIED.

EDGE—At 4 o'clock Monday, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. EDGE, wife of J. W. Edge, Esq. She leaves a husband, 3 daughters and one son to mourn their loss.

Base Ball.

The following is the result of the National League games played yesterday:

Cleveland	7
New York	1
Chicago	8
Philadelphia	9
St. Louis	5
Washington	4
St Louis	8
Boston	1
Louisville	1
Baltimore	11
Pittsburg	7
Boston	0
Cincinnati	5
Brooklyn	4

Consumption AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice addr... ...erely,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 P... ...York.
The Editorial and ...ment of this Paper Guarantee th... ...ition.

Weather and the Crops.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Climate and Crop Service, for the week ending Saturday, July 11th, 1896, are very unfavorable. The chief feature for the week was the excessive rain fall, which averaged for the State more than 4.00 inches above the normal for the week, and in the Central District more than 6.00 above the normal. The streams overflowed their banks from the French Broad to the Cape Fear and the Roanoke, and did an amount of damage to lowland crops, which is difficult to estimate, though it is hoped the extent of injury has been exaggerated. The temperature was slightly below the normal; the amount of sunshine very much so.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The past week has been very unfavorable nearly throughout the whole district. Rain occurred on every day of the week, and on the 8th in conjunction with high winds. They precipitation was very excessive, all low-ground was covered with water, and streams overflowed banks, destroying many low crops. Grass is gaining again very rapidly as no work could be done during the week. So far cotton has not been greatly damaged, a little shedding of forms is reported, some turning yellow and some little damage occurred by wind. The crop is running up fast; in south portion of district there are plenty of half grown bolls. Corn suffered more severely. Considerable corn was reported blown down by high wind on the 8th, and many lowland crops destroyed along streams. Corn and cotton were in good rows which helped water to run off. Damage is probably overestimated at present. Tobacco curing progressing very well. Sweet potatoes fine. Peat-nuts being hilled. In northern counties of the district where this is third or fourth week of too much rain, farmers are much discouraged. Elsewhere general conditions still very favorable.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office July 13, 1896—Unclaimed.

B—W E Bart, Jessie M Brown, Glennie Biggs, Laura Britton, Rob Bryant, Misses Bryson & Francis.
C—Susan D Cain, R H Campbell, J S Cowins.
E—Charles Elliott, Mrs Elsie Elliott, W H Ewer.
F—Hinton Faircloth.
H—Mrs Adline Hales, Mrs Alice Hall, Susan Herring.
J—Messrs Johnston & Co.
K—Jas G Kelly, Nathan G King.
L—Miss Josie Latta, C J Lee.
M—H J Morgan, Fred McLeod.
N—Mrs Martha Newell.
R—Mrs Emma Robeson.
S—George Shaw, Loreian Spell, Amanda Smith.
W—Idie Wollie, William Worrell, Woney Bros (old oil stove,) Mrs Lucy Wade, Matta Williams, Mrs V T White.

Letters returned from Dead Letter Office: Daniel McNeill, Polly McLeran, Samuel Turner.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

To improve the appetite, restore healthy action to the bowels, promote digestion, and regulate all the bodily functions, Ayer's Pills are the best. As a mild but effective aperient, no pill is in greater demand or more highly recommended by the medical profession.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

Depression of Spirits

so common in summer-time, accompanied by loss of energy, lack of thought-power, means a deficient supply of nourishment The vital force is lost. It isn't a question of muscle and sinew, but of resistance and endurance At any age, but especially in youth, it involves the risk of lung disease. Loss of flesh and a cough are threatening signs.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with the hypophosphites, meets these cases perfectly. It tones up, fattens and strengthens.

In Scott's Emulsion the taste of the oil is fully disguised, making it almost as palatable as milk.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE Mfg. Chemists New York

A Great Day.

The Confederate celebration at Richmond is over. It was a glorious day. There were 20,000 men in line, with 100 bands of music, and 200,000 or more on the streets to witness this grand parade of youthful military cadets, stalwart militiamen, and venerable gray bearded and battle scarred veterans who had seen service on the hard fought fields of Virginia.

A press dispatch says:

The procession reached Monroe park about 4 o'clock after a very trying march to some of the older veterans. Here the Grand Masonic Lodge of Virginia took charge of the ceremonies, and escorted by the Knights Templar, reached the site selected for the Davis monument where a stand for the orator and distinguished guests had been erected. When the privileged crowd had been seated and the Richmond Blues and other military organizations placed as a supplementary escort to the Templars, the Masonic ceremonies in the laying of a corner-stone took place, concluding with the following proclamation by the Grand Marshal.

"Oyez! Oyez! All within the sound of the gavel take due notice that the craft has ceased from their labor and that the corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument is now true, trusty, and well laid by the Grand Lodge of Virginia in its one hundred and nineteeth year."

After this Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered his oration.

The benediction closed the exercises and the great and weary, but still enthusiastic crowd began to leave Monroe park for places to quench their thirst, to appease hunger and to obtain needed rest.

Cumberland Monument Association.

The first anniversary of the Cumberland Monument Association will be fittingly observed in the Armory of the F. I. L. I., at 8:30 o'clock this evening, 16th inst.

The programme of the proceedings will be inaugurated by the reading of the minutes of the last regular monthly meeting, followed by the Secretary's annual report—a summarized record of the Association's year of existence and work, and the report of the Treasurer—a statement of the financial condition of the organization. This business feature will be followed by talks of five or six minutes each from prominent citizens invited to address the audience—the whole enlivened by selections of vocal music.

A full attendance of the members of the Association is urgently requested; and the public—whose sympathy and co-operation the Association hopes it has gained—are cordially invited. No charge for admission.

The River Flood.

Corn, pumpkins, watermelons, bridge-wreckage, etc., covered the surface of the Cape Fear River Sunday as it thundered down towards the ocean. The heavy rains had caused the river to break over its banks and sweep the lowlands for miles around. Several farmers from the east side of the river informed an OBSERVER reporter Monday that much damage had been done to crops, but the extent cannot be accurately arrived at until the water entirely recedes.

It took fifteen men to haul to the bank a section of a bridge that was floating by the Campbellton Landing yesterday.

Among the wreckage was a number of small boats, one boy alone capturing five.

It is evident that a large bridge has been swept away, but from where, we have not been able to learn.

Indigestive poisons are the bane of the dyspeptics life. When sick, see if your sickness is caused by indigestive poisons. If so, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. This is the only certain way of being permanently cured, because it is the only way that gets rid of the poisons. You know that fermented food is poisonous. You know that poison is unhealthy. Shaker Digestive Cordial clears the stomach of fermenting food, and purifies the blood and system of indigestive poisons. It cures indigestion *and the diseases that come of it*. Headache, dizziness, nausea, stomach-ache, weakness, flatulence, constipation, loss of appetite, irritability, etc. These are a few of the symptoms, *caused* by indigestive poisons, *cured* by Shaker Digestive Cordial.

At druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Erastus Southworth, of Bath, Me. "After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 16, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Alexander Q. Holladay—Pres't. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
Turlington Institute,—Ira S Turlington, Principal.
Peace Institute—Jas Dinwiddie, Pres't.
M. N. Raynor—For Sale.
Col. T. J. Drewy—Fayetteville Military Academy.

Maj. Vann requests that all members of the F. I. L. I. Company return the knapsacks to him.

Mr. Ed. Kyle is erecting a handsome residence adjoining Mr. G. A. Thomson's residence on Haymount.

We have heard several Populists state this morning that they were going to support the Democratic Presidential nominees.

Capt. S. C. Rankin has been appointed a delegate by the Governor to the Congress of the National Prison Association, which meets in Milwaukee Sept. 13th.

Mr. J. M. Lamb is busy preparing the grass plat on park at the A. C. L. Station, and when completed will be quite attractive and a decided improvement to the grounds.

The game of base-ball between the Haymount Juniors and the Downtown Juniors resulted in the defeat of the Downtowns by a score of 9 to 0. Haymount battery: Douglass and MacRae; Downtown battery: Decker and Solomon.

We have received several communications which do not bear the name of the writers. All communications should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith with the editor.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Charles Eugene Pearce to Miss Amelia Shaw. The ceremony will take place Wednesday morning July 22d, at Government Street M. E. Church, Mobile, Alabama.

We hear a few (very few) Democratic gold bugs talking of voting for McKinley. Gentlemen think well before you take such a step. You well know the evils attending a Republican administration. Besides it will hurt the party in the State, and just help that much towards electing Russell.

The news reached this city Saturday evening at 4:10 of Sewall's nomination to the Vice Presidency, and at 4:40 the OBSERVER containing an account of it was speeding away on the trains to its subscribers throughout the country. The Friday's OBSERVER was also one of the few papers in the United States to contain Bryan's nomination.

We call attention to the advertisement of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in our issue today. This College has steadily advanced to the front rank, and its work has within the past year received the highest commendation from Harper's Magazine, The New York Forum and other eminent educational authorities.

Sanctificationist Crumpler is holding a series of meetings in Clinton. Crowds from all parts of the surrounding country attend every service, and hundreds are being converted. Since returning to North Carolina Mr. Crumpler has held fifteen meetings, at which he has had 5,000 conversions. He is to hold a series of meetings at Charity Church, in Duplin county, beginning on the third Sunday in this month.

Died.

In this vicinity yesterday morning, Robert Addison, son of J. A. and Mary J. Driver aged 8 months and 20 days. The funeral will take place this evening at 4 o'clock from the residence of the parents.

Released from Jail.

A number of citizens made up and paid the fine and costs for which A. McLeod was committed to jail, and he was released Friday evening.

Everybody Guessing.

Mr. F. R. Rose, real estate agent has rented to Mr. R. M. Nimocks the Novitzky store on Hay street. Mr. Nimocks, when asked what he was going to do with it, jocularly replied that he was going to use it for a chess club.

Well Said.

That former old war horse of Democracy Allen McCaskill, Esq., of late an independent in politics, announces that he will support William J. Bryan for President. He says that silver can only win by all its friends uniting on Bryan.

Sends the Name

We have received a communication accompanied by a note signed "A Friend," which we will have great pleasure in publishing if the writer will send his real name. This, in the language of the Press Association Rules, "not for publication, but merely as evidence of good faith."

Is it War Again.

We learn from good authority that the Flea Hill war is likely to break out at any moment. The stock law fence is now completed, but many of the farmers living in the territory swear that they will not keep their stock shut up. Our informant, who himself is in favor of the stock law, says that he is daily looking for "squally times."

At Dunn To-Day.

The Methodist District Conference convenes at Dunn this morning at nine o'clock. The delegates that will go from here are: Rev. Dr. Nash, Rev. Mr. Parker, and Messrs. J. M. Lamb, Q. K. Nimocks, J. J. Powers, and H. H. Bolton.

The conference includes fifteen charges. Our delegates will make a great, and we hope successful, effort to secure the locating of the District Parsonage in this city.

Mr. A. S. Hall, who has been sick at his home in Beaver Dam, was able to be at his office to-day for the first time in several weeks.

The Cornff Stone Laid.

The corner stone of St. John's Parish House was laid Thursday evening with most impressive ceremonies.

The Rector, Mr. Hughes, was assisted by the Rector-Emeritus, Dr. Huske, and the Rev. J. N. Starr. Dr. Huske and Rev. Mr. Hughes both made short, but beautiful addresses.

The following is the list of articles deposited in the corner stone:

A list of the Clergy of the Parish.
A list of the Vestry of the Parish.
A list of officers and members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
A list of officers and members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, with statement of its age, usefulness and honor.
A list of officers and members of the Womans' Auxiliary.
A list of officers and members of the Ladies' Altar Guild, with a statement of its history and articles of agreement.
A list of officers and members of the Mothers' Meeting.
A list of officers and teachers of the Sewing School.
A list of officers and teachers of St. John's Sunday-school.
A list of officers and teachers of St. Andrews' Sunday-school.
A list of officers and teachers of St. Phillips' Sunday school.
A list of Clergy and Vestry of St. Thomas' Church (as an outgrowth of St. John's.)
The Holy Bible.
The Prayer Book.
A copy of St. Andrews' Cross.
A copy of the Fayetteville Weekly OBSERVER.
A copy of the Messenger of Hope.
A copy of the Mission Herald.
A copy of the Churchman.

The Populist Congressional Convention.

The Populist executive committee of this District met in Wilmington Thursday. The members of the committee present were: H. E. King, of Onslow; O. F. Herring, of Sampson; H. H. Perry, of Craven; O. L. Ward, of Duplin; G. P. Sutton, of Bladen.

Of the nine counties in the District only five were represented. As will be seen Cumberland had no representative.

It was decided to call the convention to meet in Clinton if arrangements can be made for the accommodation of delegates, and if not, Warsaw will be named as the place of meeting.

The date for the meeting of the convention was left with the chairman to fix.

The Wilmington Star says:

A number of the counties have selected their delegates to the National Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, 1896, and rent in their credentials for the chairman to sign and the other counties will soon follow. Onslow and Harnett hold their primaries next Saturday, July the 4th, and their county convention Monday, the 6th, to select delegates to the various conventions.

Alliance Lecture.

Rev. P. H. Massey, of Durham, State Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, addressed a number of farmers in the court room of the new Court House Monday morning.

Mr. Massey made a fine address, the principle portion of which was taken up with a discussion of the silver question. He said that the prosperity of the farmer, and therefore of the country, depended upon the Free Coinage of Silver. "Free coinage of silver" he said, "meant financial freedom, and on the other hand, gold monometallism meant financial and political serfdom." He said the people had the power and should use it in November.

Mr. Massey concluded by appealing to his hearers not to divide the silver forces, but to give the silver candidate united support. He mentioned no name, for he said the Alliance could have no connection with any political organization, but his hearers all knew that he was alluding to William J. Bryan, the silver candidate.

Take Heed Gentlemen.

All the Populist leaders of the county were in the city Monday to hear the lecture of Alliance Lecturer Massey. Before the hour set for the address many conferences were held by the different leaders, in some of which several Republican leaders participated. An OBSERVER reporter asked several of the most prominent what action they were going to take in regard to the Chicago platform and candidates but elicited no other answer than "wait until after the St. Louis Convention."

We are inclined to think that the local leaders, urged on by the Republicans, favor a nomination by that convention. We warn you gentlemen, if you attempt to promote a division of the silver forces, that you will be repudiated by the great mass of honest farmers though they be Populists, and that it will disrupt your party as surely as the sun will shine tomorrow. Peffer, Jones, Spence, Teller, Dubois and all the great Populist leaders have endorsed Bryan and silver.

Among the number interviewed, (or rather not interviewed,) was ex-Chairman Jno. McDuffie. John, of course, talked freely and candidly, and of course, the reporter came away not knowing where John "was at."

A Sad Death.

One of the saddest deaths that ever occurred in Fayetteville, is that of Miss Louie McMillan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McMillan, which occurred Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock. She was remarkably bright and beautiful, and not much more than a school girl, being only 21 years old. Upon returning home from Peace Institute where she graduated with honors two years ago, she was taken sick, and has been in bad health ever since. It is a sad loss, and we extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

The funeral will take place from the from the Presbyterian Church this evening at 5:30 o'clock.

Bryan Victors Returns.

Jno. H. Currie, Esq., and Major Hale returned from the Chicago convention Monday. They express no doubt of Bryan's election. They say that you have only to know the man to feel absolutely certain that he will sweep the country. Mr. Currie was one of the North Carolina delegates to put Bryan on their shoulders and carry him around the Hall. Maj. Hale was Bryan's associate on the Platform committee, and several of the planks and amendments submitted by Mr. Hale were eloquently seconded by that wonderful young man.

People and their Movements.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh is at home for a few days.

Mr. Prior Johnson is confined to his home to-day by sickness.

Mr. Cyrus Murphy has a son very sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. E. J. Lilly and children are visiting friends in Wilmington.

Mr. Leonard Boyd, of Concord, is on a visit to his brother, Mr. J. R. Boyd.

Miss Lena Leslie, of Concord, is visiting Miss Martha Brown, on Russell street.

Mr. A. J. Cook, who has been sick for the past week, is still confined to the house.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Weeden have returned home from Blowing Rock and Asheville.

Miss Kate Matthews has returned after a delightful stay of several weeks in Asheville.

Mr. Walter Scott, one of Charlotte's most popular young men, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Evans, of Phœnix, Arizona, are visiting Mr. Evans's mother on Haymount.

Mrs. G. M. Rose and children, returned Monday from a visit to Mrs. Morgan, in Greenville, S. C.

Misses Lola and Eva Hall, of Charlotte, are visiting the family of Mr. W. D. Gaster on Maiden Lane.

Miss Janie Atkinson, whose illness for the past month has caused much anxiety, is still very sick.

The Rev. I. W. Hughes was unable through sickness, to fill the pulpit at St. John's Sunday.

Mrs. George Harris and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. E. H. Jennings on Maiden Lane.

Mr. Chas. Lamb, of Charleston, is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamb, on Haymount.

Mrs. J. M. Clark and Master Albert, have returned from a pleasant visit to Blowing Rock and Asheville.

We are glad to learn that Miss Carrie Mallett, who has been very sick for several weeks, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. A. Garrason, who has been spending several months at Red Springs, has returned much improved in health.

Mr. Shepard Bryan, a distinguished young attorney of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. B. Broadfoot, on Haymount.

Mrs. M. J. Pemberton, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Marsh, and Misses Maggie and Alice Pemberton returned from Washington City last night.

Janie MacRae, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Underwood, Jr., who has been seriously ill, is now pronounced out of danger and on the way to recovery.

Miss Redd, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fischer, on Rowan street, has returned to her home in Virginia accompanied by Master William Campbell.

Mrs. Murdock and Miss Eleanor Murdock, of St. Augustine, and Mrs. W. F. Scott, of Jacksonville, Florida, are visiting Mrs. Croswell, on St. John's Square.

Mr. Walter Watson's family left yesterday morning for Carolina Beach, where they will occupy their cottage for the summer. They were accompanied by Mrs. Jno. Garrason.

Mr. W. W. MacRae and daughter Miss Jannett, of Wilmington, are on a visit to their mother, who has been extremely ill for some time. We are glad to learn that Mrs. MacRae is improving now.

Fine Sentiments.

Mr. G. W. Lawrence a great Alliance man, a successful farmer, and a leader among the Populists, and a gentleman of integrity and fine ability said to an OBSERVER reporter Tuesday morning: "The Democratic Platform is splendid, it is exactly what the Populists have been striving for all along. Bryan is a grand man, honest, of great ability and the champion of the farmer and laborer. He should have the hearty support of all Populists, and I, for one, will cheerfully work and vote for him. It will be suicidal for the Populists to nominate a man at St. Louis. It will not only elect McKinley—God forbid—but will be followed by the disruption of the Populist party itself. No party can live, and throw principle to the winds. The honest members of the Populist party and that means thousands in Cumberland county alone, will repudiate a party that has silver legislation in its hands and then stabs it a mortal blow. The St. Louis convention in my opinion will endorse Bryan and the platform.

Property Increase.

The County Commissioners finished revising the tax lists Monday and turned them over to the Register of Deeds to make up the '96 tax books for the sheriff.

Mr. McNeill informs us that there is a great increase in the amount of property listed. There is an increase of $50,000 in Rockfish, $6,000 in 71st and $6,000 in Cedar Creek. These are the only Townships he has reached so far, and if the other Townships increase in proportion it will be enormous. This section of the country is bound to develope even during hard times. It has the advantages, and though a little slow in letting the world know of them, yet they will triumph over all competitors in the end.

This is the coming centre of the manufacturing interests of North Carolina and possibly the South. It will be so. It is bound to be so.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

To Support Bryan.

The Populist of all the States are rallying to Bryan, and the leaders are falling in. Senators Jones, Stewart, Peffer, Duboise and Teller, and all the Populist Congressmen have already uttered the slogan "Bryan and Free Silver." Now Mr. J. H. Turner, secretary of the National committee of the Populist party, issues a manifesto advising all Populists to ratify the nomination of Bryan at the Populist convention at St. Louis on July 22d. In course of his address he says: "The truth of it is that the only point the Populist now have to decide is whether or not they will take Mr. Bryan, whom every goldbug in the country has denounced as a Populist, for the next President of the United States, or whether they will take Mr. McKinley, who represents everything that the Populists have denounced and just the opposite of everything that they have advocated since they have been a party."

The First Bryan and Watson Club.

Fayetteville has the honor of organizing the first Bryan Club in America. As soon as his name flashed over the wires, a number of young men formed a Club right where they stood at the time they heard the news.

The officers are H. L. Cook, President; J. B. Underwood, Jr., E. J. Hale, Jr., and W. H. Pope, Vice-Presidents; O. B. Wightman, Secretary; John Underwood, Treasurer.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with the doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Pills. A trial will convence you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

After.... Taking

a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into molehills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

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Under and by virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by John F. Clark dated 15th May, 1896, and duly recorded in Book Z, No. 4, Page 145, Register's Office of Cumberland County, we will offer for sale on the premises at Manchester, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 20th July, 1896, that valuable property known as

THE MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS,
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on which it is located, all Buildings, Machinery, Water Fixtures, Raw Material, Cotton, Yarn, Warps and Cloth in process of manufacturing; and also Stock of Goods in store, at said place, consisting of General Merchandise, Seven (7) Mules, 3 Wagons, Cattle, and other personal property. And also an undivided ½ interest in the George Robinson place, near Manchester, N. C.; and One Hundred Acres of Land on Lower Little River below Manchester, N. C., subject to incumbrances.
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THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Dickens' Personal Side.

Stephen Fiske, who probably knew Dickens as intimately as did any American, has been induced to write of "The Personal Side of Dickens" for the September "Ladies' Home Journal." Mr. Fiske often spent seasons with the famous novelist at Gad's Hill, and his article will describe the incidents of these visits, Dickens' home life, his method of working, and his pastimes. It will possibly surprise Dickens' friends to learn, through Mr. Fiske, that a considerable portion of his library was made up of dummy books, which, however, offered the author a target for some of his delightful satire in giving them titles, and afforded his guests great amusement.

If a woman is not attractive, there is something wrong. Any woman can be attractive if she will make the effort. It isn't altogether a question of beauty. It's largely a matter of health. The bloom and glow of health go far toward bringing beauty. A clear skin, bright eyes, red lips and the vivacity which bodily good feeling brings, will make even a homely woman handsome.

Half of the women one meets are semi-invalids. Failure to heed the warnings of outraged nature—failure to give the help needed by the most delicate and sensitive organs—little troubles ignored until they have become dominant—disease allowed every chance to spread and gain a settled seat—these things bring about the sunken, circled eyes, the hollow cheeks, the pale and sallow skin, the flabby, strengthless flesh, which characterize the appearance of the woman who suffers from "female weakness."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of suffering women. It is a perfected specific for the troubles peculiar to them. It eradicates the disease, stops the dragging, life-sapping drain, and in a perfectly rational, natural way, builds up the wasted strength. It will bring buoyant health. It will put roses into pale faces—solid flesh in sunken places. It does away with the humiliating examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modestly sensitive women. For thirty years, it has been successfully prescribed by Dr. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y.

The South's Products—North Carolina

(Wilmington Messenger.)

Before the war the South was extremely tributary to the North. It bought everything the North had. It raised cotton and tobacco and Southern nabobs spent all their surplus "up North." It is some better now. It has gone into the fruit business and sells much to the North. It trucks it on a large scale—estimated at $50,000,000 a year—and the North is the chief buyer. Then there are thousands of Northern folk who spend much money in travelling each year in the fair Southland. The Chattanooga Tradesman gives these instructive and encouraging figures:

"Those whose dairying consisted of milk for the family, the hands and the pigs, contributed over $100,000,000 to the grand dairving production of the present South in 1890.

The South that consumed its poultry productions now contributes to the markets of the country poultry and eggs with a money value of $31,500,000.

Just think of this one fact; consider the figures of 1890 for the South:

Poultry and eggs	$ 32,000,000
Wool	28,000,000
Butter and cheese	28,000,000
Milk	79,000,000
Total	$167,000,000

This with the trucking added makes $217,000,000 annually contributed to the wealth of the South, sold to the North. Prior to the war none of this found its way Northward. Then think of what the South is doing in manufacturing. The latest returns—those of 1890—gave the value at 1,194 millions for the slave holding States. The Tradesman says that of "the Confederate States Virginia comes first with 88,000,000, Tennessee 72,000,000, Texas 70,000,000, Georgia 68,000,000, Alabama 51,000,000, Louisiana 57,000,000, the whole Confederacy making over 573,000,000. Iron and steal in Alabama $12,500,000, the two Virginias over $17,000,000. Lumber in Florida newly developed nearly $6,000,000, tobacco and cigars over $8,000,000. North Carolina over $10,000,000 in tobacco and Virginia nearly $20,000,000 in tobacco manufactures. Louisiana in refining her own sugar and molasses $12 500,000. Georgia over $12,000 000 in manufacturing cotton goods. In Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia truckers are making and handling more money than the planters of tobacco and cotton, and Florida sells more in fruits than cotton and tobacco." It does not give what North Carolina produces in cotton manufacturing. With its nearly 150 cotton mills and some 20 woolen mills it produces a large sum of manufactured goods. Then it has gold, coal, and other minerals, and more varied products than any State in the Union. Its climate is about the best. Its water power unlimited. Its capabilities unlimited. Come and see.

Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) cures Eczema, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, or any other blood trouble. It is a real blood remedy and always cures even after all else fails.

A Real Blood Remedy.

Take a *blood remedy* for a blood disease; a tonic won't cure it.

Our books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.

Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduce to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH,
Adm'r De Bonis Non.

May 29, 1896—102-w4t

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, July 18th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real Estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The Lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 159 acres, known as the Wright Land.

Terms:—Cash.

J. B. STARR,
Assignee.

June 16, 1896.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

......Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } May Term, 1896

Maggie Baxley, vs. Elias Baxley. } Publication in Lieu of Summons, for non-resident defendant.

Action for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Elias Baxley is a non-resident, and that service of summons cannot be had upon him in this county or State, under and by virtue of an order made at this term of the Court, the said Elias Baxley is hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., beginning on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in September, 1896, (the same being the 27th day of July next) and answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is deposited in the Clerk's office of said Court, or demur or plead to the same, or judgment will be demanded for the plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint.

This 1st day of June, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk of said Court.

105-oaw-6w]

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Before the Clerk.

Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.

—vs.—

Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.

The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

May 18, 1896. 21-6w

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C. duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, on or before June 11, 1897. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. E. GORHAM, Administrator
of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel.

June 11, 1896. oaw-4t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ablaze With Erysipelas

There is no disease of the blood which so completely puzzles the doctors as Erysipelas. They admit that it is a blood trouble, but like other such diseases, they are unable to effect a cure.

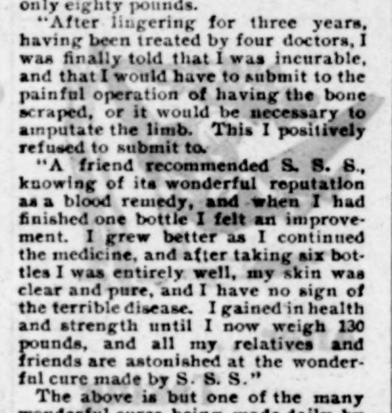
It is not surprising that those who are afflicted with this distressing disease should suffer such untold agonies. Like a consuming flame, it covers the skin with a fiery, burning redness which is almost unbearable, and only those who have been so afflicted can describe its tortures.

Aside from the suffering which Erysipelas causes, there is always great danger attending the disease, unless promptly checked. The inflammation spreads through the tissues of the skin and, when a vital part is attacked, the result is disastrous. Often the bones are affected, and become so diseased that they crumble away, leaving the patient an invalid for life.

Here is such a case, where the doctors were unable to afford relief, and strongly urged an operation.

Miss Ada Wainwright is a most estimable young lady, residing at Alamo, Tenn. After being under the doctor's care constantly for three years and declared incurable, she saw before her only the gloomy life of an invalid. Under date of May 8th, 1896 she writes:

"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great good I have received from your remedy, S. S. S., for I am sure that it saved my life. For three years



MISS ADA WAINWRIGHT.

I have suffered agonies with bone erysipelas, and though under treatment of the best physicians, I found no relief. One of my limbs was so swollen and inflamed that the doctors found it necessary to keep it lanced, and the bone became so diseased that several pieces were discharged through the opening. It is impossible to describe the suffering I had to endure; sometimes able to hop around on crutches, and again unable to turn myself in bed. I was so reduced in health that I weighed only eighty pounds.

"After lingering for three years, having been treated by four doctors, I was finally told that I was incurable, and that I would have to submit to the painful operation of having the bone scraped, or it would be necessary to amputate the limb. This I positively refused to submit to.

"A friend recommended S. S. S., knowing of its wonderful reputation as a blood remedy, and when I had finished one bottle I felt an improvement. I grew better as I continued the medicine, and after taking six bottles I was entirely well, my skin was clear and pure, and I have no sign of the terrible disease. I gained in health and strength until I now weigh 130 pounds, and all my relatives and friends are astonished at the wonderful cure made by S. S. S."

The above is but one of the many wonderful cures being made daily by S.S.S. Experience has shown that the doctors are absolutely unable to cure diseases of the blood, and of the many blood remedies offered to the public to-day, S. S. S. is the only one which cures obstinate and deep-seated cases.

For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, which other remedies do not seem to touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently. S. S. S. is guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

and is a positive and permanent cure for Erysipelas, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Cancer, Rheumatism, and all traces of bad blood. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

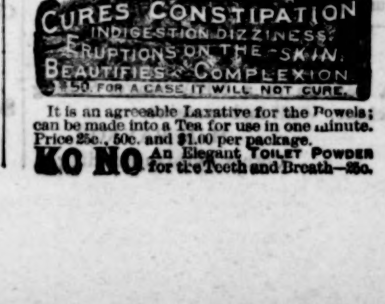
Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills



It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant Toilet Powder for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:06 "
Leave Sanford,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:41 p m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:'0 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3	12 5?	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47, Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma	12 32		
Arrive Wilson	1 20	11 1?	
Leave Tarboro	2 48		

	No. 48, Daily.		
	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington	9 20	7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 56	8 31	
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	9 40	
Arrive Wilson	1 00	10 27	

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.

The Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 May 17, 1891 Oct. 3, 1893 Jan. 1, 1895 Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation, guaranteed for three years. Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazed joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, [illegible] inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

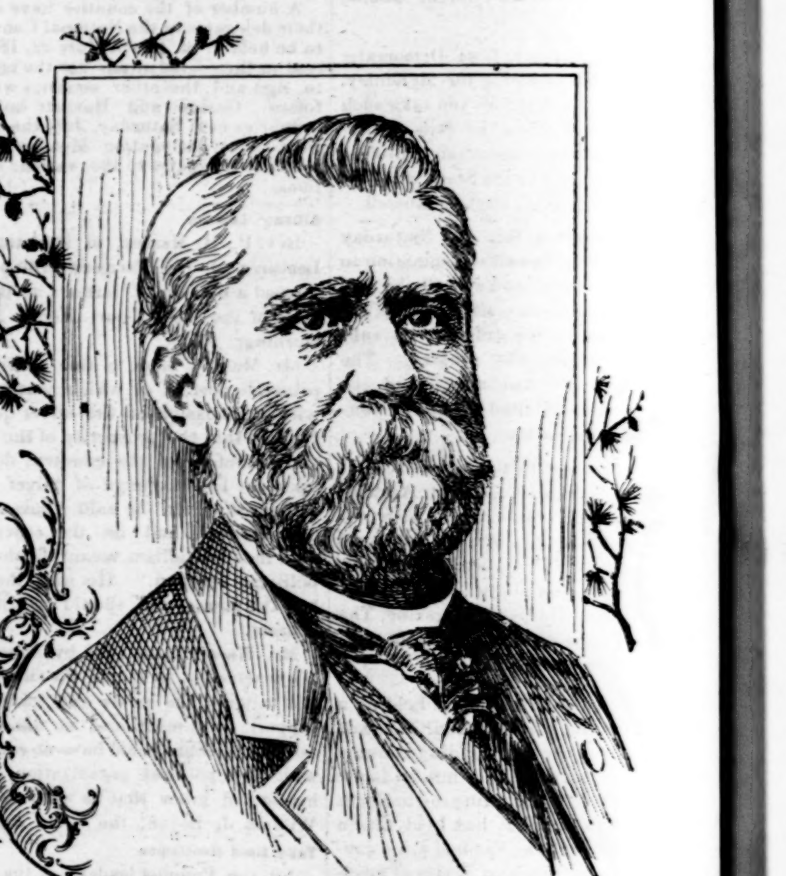
$40 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 West Van Buren Street, Bx 1553 CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Brought One of Kentucky's Foremost Business Men Back to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities, developed so many aggravating symptoms and baffled so many physicians as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe. It is a disease of the nerves, it uses up the tissue, the vitality, the life-giving nerve force that feeds the brain.

There is one remedy that will replace this worn-out tissue; that will renew this lost vitality and restore health. Read what Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, one of the best known insurance men in the south, and whose portrait appears above, says about how Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored him to health when all else had failed.

"In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, about eight months intervening between them, the last one confining me to my bed for four months and attacking my nervous system, with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. For more than eight long weeks I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, it seemed like a providential circumstance that I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, for in two days after I commenced using it, I began to improve and in one month's time I was virtually cured, and very much to the surprise of everybody who knew of my condition; for none of them believed I would ever recover. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends, not one of whom has failed to thank me for doing so, when I have met them again.

But the best remains to be told. Mrs. Hilton had suffered with severe nervous troubles for thirteen years and had been treated by several physicians, who stand high in their profession, without any perceptible improvement. Seeing how the Nervine had so effectually cured me, she commenced using it and is now in excellent health. We never fail to recommend it."

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Notice of Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of five executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in certain actions entitled Y. P. Yancy & Co., Butler Bros., S. R. Urdell & Co., Fairmount Machine Company, against John F. Clark, I will, on Monday, the 27th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said executions, all the right, title and interest which the said John F. Clark, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: 130 acres of land in 71st township near Manchester, known as the Geo. Robinson farm. Also, 130 acres in Carver's Creek township, known as the McCormick land, together with all buildings and improvements which may be thereon.

This June 17th, 1896.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff,
Cumberland County.

June 18. w 4t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dennis Hogans, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before June 4th, 1897, or this notice well be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate settlement.

C. W. BIDGOOD,
Administrator.

June 4, 1896-oaw6t]

LIBEL NOTICE.

The following articles of personal property were seized in this the Fourth District of North Carolina as follows:

Near Cameron, Moore County, May 27th, one barrel, about 10 gallons of whisky. Vance Leonard owner.

Also near S. Trogdon's distillery one barrel, about 16 gallons of corn whisky; also one empty barrel. S. Trogdon supposed owner. Both R. S., Section 3289.

Hope Mills, Cumberland County, June 29 1896, 2 copper stills, caps and worms complete; 10 barrels, about 400 gallons of corn whisky, 6 beer tubs, 2 empty packages. R. S. Section 3257. D. A. McPhail owner.

At Fayetteville, one barrel, about 10 gallons of apple brandy. J. A. Burns owner.

Also on the 30th of June, 10 barrels, about 300 gallons of corn whisky. W. J. McDonald owner. R. S., Section ——.

Any person having any interest in said property should appear before me within thirty days from date of this Libel notice and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal at Raleigh, N. C., this the 2nd day of July, 1896.

F. M. SIMMONS,
Collector Int. Rev. 4th Dist. N. C.

July 2, 1896—oaw-3w

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.